ASX Announcement

16 June 2026

ASX: OD6

LOW IMPURITY RESULTS SUPPORTS PREMIUM CLEAN METSPAR AND ACIDSPAR PRODUCTS AT QUINN PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

Following the receipt of multi-element results at Horseshoe and Mammoth:

- Impurity levels are below typical global industry thresholds, underpinning strong potential for a **premium metspar product without prior processing at Horseshoe**
- Both Horseshoe and Mammoth deposits **demonstrate an exceptional pre-processing impurity suite, most notably:**
  - **Lead and other base metals very low,** for a raw fluorspar feed compared to other deposits - presenting low risk of groundwater contamination
  - **Sulphur well below global industry thresholds** - presenting low acid mine drainage risk
  - **Arsenic and cadmium at trace to non-detectable levels** - reducing environmental risk and downstream processing risk
  - **Phosphate within acidspar tolerances**
  - **Uranium and thorium below detection limits,** minimising radionuclide risk
  - **Potential deleterious elements are low compared to contaminants at other deposits in Mexico, US, Europe and China.**
- High grades of **>70% average CaF_2 grade in Horseshoe** with low deleterious elements or pollutants provides strong potential for **Direct Shipping Ore (DSO)** for a MetSpar Product
- With low deleterious elements or pollutants **Horseshoe and Mammoth have the potential to be upgraded to AcidSpar (>97%) using ore-sorting and simple flotation**
- **New metallurgical testwork samples have been received at a metallurgical laboratory and are due for commencement of analyses**
- Sulphur levels significantly below industry norms reduce acid-generating waste risk, providing tangible **environmental and permitting advantages**

Managing Director Brett Hazelden, commented:

"These results reinforce our belief that Quinn has the potential to become one of the highest-grade fluorspar projects in North America.

Not only are we seeing exceptional fluorspar grades, particularly at Horseshoe, but we are also seeing remarkably low levels of impurities that commonly attract penalties or create processing challenges at many fluorspar operations globally.

The ability to potentially produce a Direct Shipping Ore MetSpar product from Horseshoe, while also maintaining a pathway to higher-value AcidSpar products through conventional flotation techniques, provides significant flexibility for future development.

Importantly, the low level or absence of problematic elements such as uranium, thorium, sulphur, arsenic and elevated base metals supports our view that Quinn could become a strategically important domestic source of fluorspar for the United States at a time when western governments are seeking secure critical mineral supply chains for the growing industry."

OD6 Metals Limited (ASX: OD6) ("OD6" or "the Company") is pleased to report the multi-element results from fluorspar bearing samples from the Horseshoe and Mammoth deposits, part of the exciting Quinn Fluorspar Project located in Nevada, USA.

Acidspar and Metspar

Fluorspar (also known as fluorite) is a simple mineral with the formula CaF_2, which contains 48.9% fluorine by weight. Fluorspar is the main mineralogical source of fluorine. High-grade fluorspar mineralisation is typically upgraded through simple processing to produce concentrates known as Acidspar, and Metspar.

MetSpar is a mineral product containing >60% fluorspar (CaF_2) and is sold to the steel industries as a fluxing agent. As a fluxing agent, the MetSpar improves slag fluidity, remove impurities, lower the melting temperature, protect refractory materials and to enhance high-end stainless steel products.

MetSpar typical needs to be:

- *>60% CaF_2*
- *less than 5,000ppm lead (Pb)*
- *less than 3,000ppm sulphur (S)*

AcidSpar is an upgraded mineral product containing >97% fluorspar (CaF_2) and is sold to the chemical industry for hydrofluoric acid production, and ultimately is used in the nuclear fuels industry, battery technologies, solar panels, defence technologies and AI chip manufacturing.

AcidSpar specifications typically need to be:

- *>97% CaF_2*
- *<1.5% silica (SiO_2),*
- *<10-20ppm arsenic,*
- *<1,000ppm sulphur (S)*
- *<100-550ppm phosphorous (P).*
- *Penalties or refusal are potentially applied for high lead (Pb) and other base-metals (Cu, Zn, Mo), and pollutants such cadmium, chromium or any radioactive elements such as uranium or thorium.*

Reviewed testwork suggests that Quinn mineralisation has the potential to produce **both Metspar and premium Acidspar products**, depending on processing configuration and optimisation (refer release dated 20 May 2026).

A modern metallurgical testwork program is due to commence shortly, with extensive representative samples now collected from across the project, which have now received at the laboratory in Australia. The program includes optical ore sorting with TOMRA and flotation optimisation with Core Resources.

Pricing of **MetSpar** is on a contract basis, and dependent on quality and CaF_2 content. A 60-90% product has an indicated price of **US$400 to $520** per tonne dependent on quality and grade. **AcidSpar**, as a superior product, is currently priced around **US$560 per tonne** (ChemAnalyst 2026).

The United States currently imports 100% of its fluorspar requirements and classifies fluorspar as a critical mineral. The combination of high grades, low contaminant levels and Nevada location positions Quinn as a potential future domestic supplier into strategic US industrial, chemical, defence and advanced manufacturing markets.

Comparison to other deposits worldwide

Arsenic, lead (and base-metal) and uranium content in fluorspar vary considerably depending on deposit type and the presence of associated minerals. As the source of fluorspar is commonly epithermal systems, many deposits contain background levels of base-metals, arsenic and sulphur. At Las Cuevas, San Luis Potosí, Mexico — the world's largest fluorite producer — arsenic is a recognised processing constraint, with concentrate typically containing around 300 ppm arsenic (Alberto *et al,* 2023), while earlier deposit-scale sampling reported arsenic concentrations ranging from below detection to over 2,000 ppm (Ruiz et al., 1980). Arsenic presents a key risk in the contamination of soil and water at Las Cuevas (Godoy, 2025). Lead (Pb) presents at other major global fluorspar operations: the Silius deposit in Sardinia, Italy, described as Europe's largest fluorite deposit, hosts reserves grading 3.2% Pb (32,000 ppm) alongside 34.5% CaF2, reflecting its classification as a fluorite-galena system (Cirinei, 2025). Processing of high lead ores requires a separate circuit to reduce risk in a co-mingled product. Many Chinese fluorspar deposits are similarly hosted in systems containing pyrite and barite alongside fluorite (Yang et al., 2026), consistent with the well-established association between arsenic, lead and sulphide minerals in hydrothermal/epithermal systems (Boyle and Jonasson, 1973), though specific published assay values for major Chinese fluorspar-producing deposits were not identified in the available literature. Excessive pyrite and other sulphide minerals potentially increase the risk of acid mine drainage.

Uranium is also a recognised contaminant at some major fluorspar districts. The Lost Sheep property in the Spor Mountain district (Ares Strategic Mining Ltd), Utah — a significant fluorspar-beryllium-uranium province — fluorspar mineralisation has been reported to contain between 0.003-0.33% U (30-3,300 ppm), with grade varying considerably across the project (Puritch et al., 2021).

By comparison, Horseshoe and Mammoth, as noted below, contain very low concentrations of base-metals, arsenic, sulphur and radio-nuclides reducing the risk to the environment and the need for specialist circuits to remove and contain deleterious elements.

Horseshoe Fluorspar – already meeting the requirements for MetSpar

The Company recently received multi-element assay results from 20 samples collected in February at Horseshoe. The fluorspar content of these samples was announced on 15 April 2026 with a peak value of **82% CaF_2** and an average of all samples of **70.9% CaF_2**.

As noted in Table 1, the material in the Horseshoe Pit, sampled to date, already exceeds the minimum CaF_2 specification generally associated with MetSpar products and demonstrates potential for a Direct Shipping Ore (DSO) style product, subject to further metallurgical, mining and economic studies. Simple lump / fine crushing, with potential need for optical ore-sorting on lower grade zones, are all that is potentially required prior to sale of this product.

To upgrade to an AcidSpar product the potential contaminants are also very low and achieve the minimum standards even prior to upgrade. The only exception is arsenic, which whilst low for an epithermal system averages 23ppm (versus 10-12ppm requirement). However, in absence of sulphur, carbonates are the likely a sink for arsenic in epithermal environments (Bia et al, 2021), which can be removed in the upgrade procedure. Therefore, an upgrade using ore-sorting and flotation, to remove silica and carbonates is the most likely path to an AcidSpar Product (Rutledge & Anderson, 2010). Flotation is a well established simple technique.

With low-sulphur content, it is unlikely that stockpiles, mullock dumps or tailings will be acid producing, reducing future environmental issues.

Table 1: *Horseshoe multi-element test results of raw material (20 channel samples before test-work) versus requirements for MetSpar and AcidSpar. Ca% (not attributed to CaF_2) refers to calcium not accounted for in the fluorine stochiometric equation-this is most likely calcium carbonates). Average results from 20 samples. PP = not specified requirement, but potential penalty.*

	Raw Horseshoe (pre-processing)	MetSpar Requirements	Acid Spar Requirements	Horseshoe - Raw ore material for MetSpar	Horseshoe - requirements to achieve AcidSpar
CaF_2 %	70.9	>60%	97%	**PASS**	Processing to upgrade ~70% to 97%
Ca % (not attributed CaF_2)	8.3	-	PP	**PASS**	$CaCO_3$ monitored in AcidSpar. To be supressed in flotation
Pb ppm	3.75	<5000	PP	**PASS**	**PASS**
Zn ppm	8.6	-		**PASS**	**PASS**
Cu ppm	1	-	-	**PASS**	**PASS**
Mo ppm	9.5	-	-	**PASS**	**PASS**
As ppm	23.4	-	<10-20	**PASS**	Low levels in raw ore material; unlikely to be a factor once upgraded
Cd ppm	<0.5	-	PP	**PASS**	**PASS**
Cr ppm	2.9	-	PP	**PASS**	**PASS**
P ppm	407.5	-	<100-550	**PASS**	**PASS**
S ppm	130	<3000	<1000	**PASS**	**PASS**
Th ppm	<20	-	-	**PASS**	**PASS**
U ppm	<10	-	-	**PASS**	**PASS**
Al_2O_3 %	0.39	-	-	**PASS**	**PASS**
Fe_2O_3 %	0.39	-	-	**PASS**	**PASS**
P_2O_5 %	0.09	-	PP	**PASS**	**PASS**
SiO_2 %	8.89	-	<1.5	**PASS**	SiO_2 to be supressed in flotation

Mammoth Fluorspar – low impurity fluorspar

The Company recently received multi-element assay results from 12 channel samples collected in February. The fluorspar content of these samples was announced on 9 April 2026 with a peak value of 53.2% CaF2 and an average of all samples of 40.8% CaF2.

Similarly to Horseshoe, results indicate very low deleterious elements and potential contaminants as noted in Table 2. The carbonate content is also considerably lower at Mammoth compared to Horseshoe, though does have a higher silica content. To upgrade to a Metspar product, the Company will pursue investigations into a coarse crush / lump ore-sorting process to achieve around 20% mass reduction in silica content and bring the product to >60%.

In order to achieve, an AcidSpar product, the upgrading procedure is likely to include ore-sorting and flotation of fluorspar. Therefore, an upgrade using ore-sorting and flotation, to remove silica and carbonates is the most likely path to an AcidSpar Product (Rutledge & Anderson, 2010). Flotation is a well-established simple technique.

With low-sulphur content, it is unlikely that stockpiles, mullock dumps or tailings will be acid producing, reducing future environmental issues.

Table 2: *Mammoth multi-element test results of raw material (average of 12 channel samples before test-work) versus requirements for MetSpar and AcidSpar. Average results from 12 samples. Ca% (not attributed to CaF_2) refers to calcium not accounted for in the fluorine stochiometric equation-this is most likely calcium carbonates). PP = not specified requirement, but potential penalty.*

	Raw Mammoth (pre processing)	MetSpar Requirements	Acid Spar Requirements	Mammoth - Raw ore material for MetSpar	Mammoth - requirements to achieve AcidSpar
CaF_2%	40.8	>60%	97%	Processing to upgrade from 40% to >60%	Processing to upgrade ~40% to 97%
Ca % (not attributed CaF_2)	2.0	-	PP	**PASS**	$CaCO_3$ monitored in AcidSpar. Can be supressed in flotation
Pb ppm	5.5	<5000	PP	**PASS**	**PASS**
Zn ppm	5.9	-		**PASS**	**PASS**
Cu ppm	3	-	-	**PASS**	**PASS**
Mo ppm	1.9	-	-	**PASS**	**PASS**
As ppm	<0.5	-	<10-20	**PASS**	**PASS**
Cd ppm	<0.5	-	PP	**PASS**	**PASS**
Cr ppm	12.1	-	PP	**PASS**	**PASS**
P ppm	142	-	<100-550	**PASS**	**PASS**
S ppm	<100	<3000	<1000	**PASS**	**PASS**
Th ppm	<20	-	-	**PASS**	**PASS**
U ppm	10	-	-	**PASS**	**PASS**
Al_2O_3 %	1.01	-	-	**PASS**	**PASS**
Fe_2O_3 %	0.57	-	-	**PASS**	**PASS**
P_2O_5 %	0.03	-	PP	**PASS**	**PASS**
SiO_2 %	38.1	-	<1.5	**PASS**	SiO_2 to be supressed in flotation

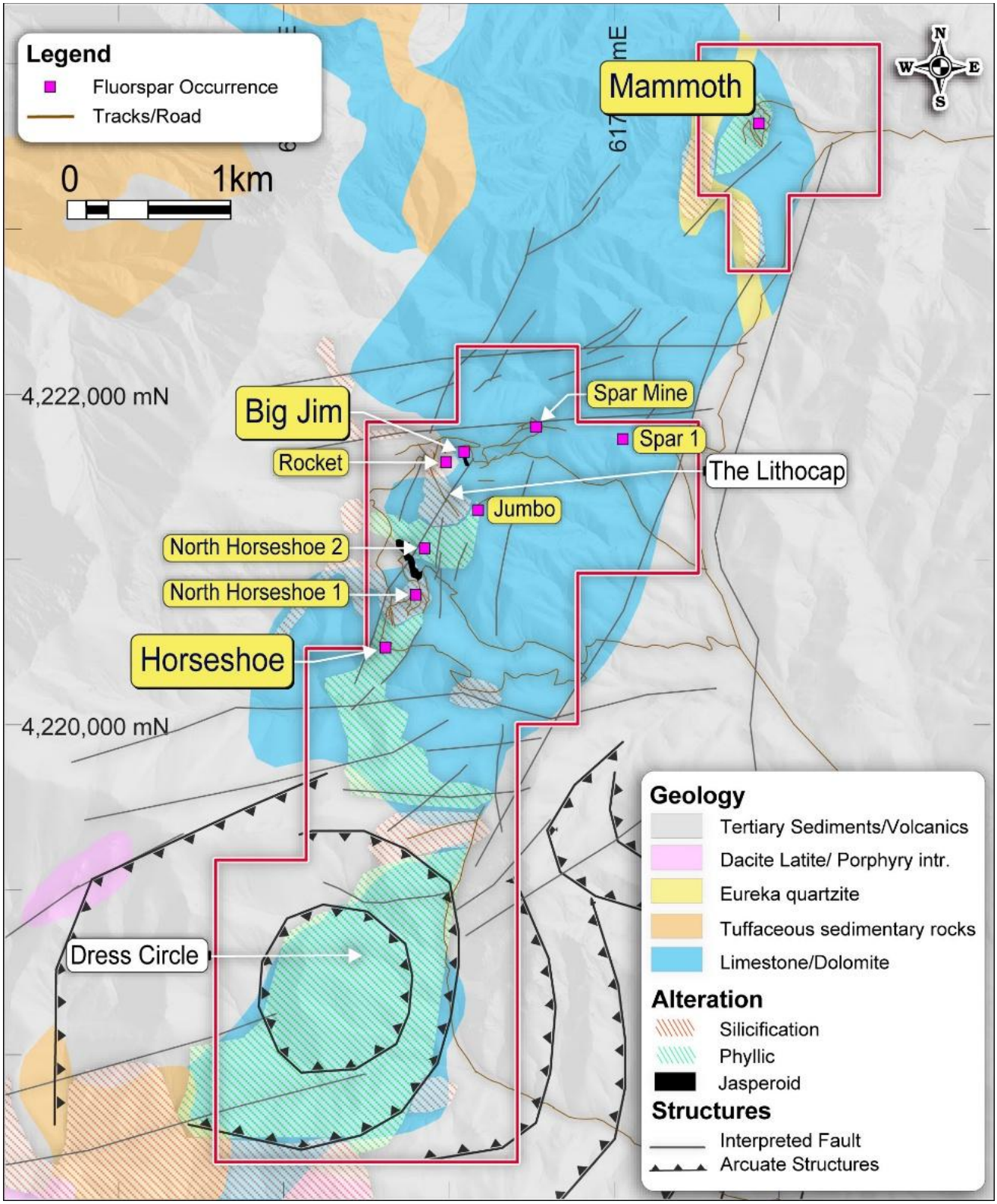

Figure 1: *Quinn Fluorspar Project with, deposit locations, background geology and alteration map (refer release dated 25 March 2026 for further information)*

NEXT PHASE METALLURGICAL PROGRAM

OD6 is advancing a staged metallurgical testwork program to validate and optimise processing flowsheets.

Existing data establishes a significant metallurgical foundation, potentially reducing the scope and cost of future metallurgical programs required to support development studies at Quinn

Recent OD6 field programs have collected extensive metallurgical samples across multiple prospects at Quinn ready for modern day metallurgical testing.

- Samples to be sent for optical ore sorting testwork with TOMRA (Germany)
    - Upgrade feed grade prior to processing
    - Reduce processing costs and plant size
    - Assess reject/waste separation efficiency
    - OD6 expects the TOMRA testwork to commence this quarter, with results to be available in quarter 3
- Additional metallurgical flotation testwork with Core Resources (Australia)
    - Flotation optimisation
    - Dense media separation
    - Grind size and reagent testing
    - Product specification validation (Acidspar vs Metspar)
    - OD6 expects the flotation testwork to commence this quarter, with results anticipated to be available in in the second half of the year
- OD6 to apply for bulk sample permits across multiple areas to support advanced metallurgical testwork
    - Provide representative material for pilot-scale testing
    - Support flowsheet development
    - Generate potential **offtake samples for customers**

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Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of OD6 Metals, however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements, or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to OD6 Metals projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the OD6 Metals plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause OD6 Metals actual results, performance, or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, OD6 Metals and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this ASX release that references chemical and metallurgical properties is as reviewed by Mr Brett Hazelden (Managing Director and CEO) of OD6 Metals Ltd. Mr Hazelden is a Member of the AusIMM has sufficient experience relevant to hydrometallurgical processes and mineral processing to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code. Mr Hazelden owns shares in the Company and participates in the Company's employee securities incentive plan. Mr Hazelden consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report relating to sampling is based on information compiled by Dr Darren Holden who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Holden is an employee of GeoSpy Pty Ltd and is a geological advisor to the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Holden owns shares in the Company and participates in the Company's employee securities incentive plan. Dr Holden consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

No new information

Except where explicitly stated, this announcement contains references to prior exploration results, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements.

The information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource estimate for the Splinter Rock Project is extracted from the Company's ASX announcements dated 18 July 2024. OD6 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate continue to apply.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of OD6 Metals Limited

About OD6 Metals

OD6 Metals Ltd is an Australian critical minerals exploration and development company with projects spanning fluorspar, rare earth elements and copper across the United States and Australia.

OD6 aims to position itself as an emerging supplier of strategically important critical minerals required for next-generation industrial, defence and energy technologies.

Quinn Fluorspar Project – Nevada, USA

OD6 is advancing the Quinn Fluorspar Project located in Nevada, USA, one of the world's premier mining jurisdictions and currently ranked second globally in the Fraser Institute 2025 Mining Attractiveness Index.

Quinn hosts multiple high-grade fluorspar deposits including Horseshoe, Mammoth and Big Jim, with historical drilling, channel sampling and testwork confirming significant high-grade mineralisation and potential for both Metspar and premium Acidspar products.

Fluorspar is classified as a critical mineral in the United States, which currently imports 100% of all Fluorspar consumed domestically with >60% of all global supply sourced from China. It is essential in hydrofluoric acid production, AI semiconductor manufacturing, advanced battery technologies, uranium enrichment, defence systems and refrigerants.

Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project – Western Australia

OD6's 100% owned Splinter Rock Rare Earth Project in Western Australia hosts one of Australia's largest and highest-grade clay-hosted rare earth deposits, with a Mineral Resource Estimate of:

- Indicated: 119Mt @ 1,632ppm TREO
- Inferred: 563Mt @ 1,275ppm TREO

OD6 is advancing an innovative processing flowsheet utilising heap leaching, nanofiltration and ion exchange technologies designed to achieved ~75% Nd & Pr overall recovery plus produce a high-quality Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate/Hydroxide product of ~56-59% TREO with low impurity levels

Gulf Creek Copper Project – New South Wales

OD6 is also advancing the Gulf Creek Copper-Zinc VMS Project in New South Wales, a historically high-grade copper mining district with significant exploration upside.

Recent drilling and geophysical programs have confirmed high-grade copper mineralisation and identified multiple large-scale exploration targets along more than 10km of prospective strike.

Corporate Directory

Managing Director	Mr Brett Hazelden
Non-Executive Chairman	Mr Piers Lewis
Non-Executive Director	Dr Mitch Loan
Financial Controller/ Joint Company Secretary	Mr Troy Cavanagh
Joint Company Secretary	Mr Joel Ives
Technical Advisor to the Board	Dr Darren Holden

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Table 3: *Sample results from Horseshoe Channel Sampling (refer press release dated 15 April 2026 for original release on CaF2 results)*

SampleID	CaF_2 %	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	P (ppm)	S (ppm)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Al_2O_3 %	Fe_2O_3 %	P_2O_5 %	SiO_2 %	Easting	Northing
zQC260202	70.08	2	3	1	1	6	467000	-0.5	2	120	100	-20	-10	0.2456	0.143	0.0275	4.7062	615609	4220476
zQC260203	79.94	6	15	2	17	41	429000	-0.5	4	460	200	-20	10	0.7936	0.7863	0.1054	10.4821	615609	4220477
zQC260204	81.99	2	4	1	8	8	446000	-0.5	2	350	100	-20	10	0.6613	0.1573	0.0802	5.7758	615613	4220485
zQC260205	70.90	6	10	1	22	38	394000	-0.5	4	420	100	-20	-10	0.6235	0.8721	0.0962	16.8997	615613	4220486
zQC260206	70.28	3	4	1	7	16	405000	-0.5	3	390	100	-20	10	0.4913	0.3717	0.0894	16.8997	615613	4220487
zQC260207	74.19	6	6	1	10	18	398000	-0.5	5	670	100	-20	10	0.7747	0.5004	0.1535	17.1136	615614	4220488
zQC260208	72.95	6	13	1	18	29	425000	-0.5	3	450	100	-20	10	0.5668	0.6577	0.1031	11.7656	615614	4220489
zQC260209	70.49	9	16	1	15	43	375000	-0.5	5	710	100	-20	10	0.8692	1.0008	0.1627	17.7554	615615	4220490
zQC260210	71.10	4	4	1	14	5	496000	-0.5	3	150	100	-20	-10	0.2456	0.1573	0.0344	3.8506	615616	4220491
zQC260214	56.72	2	7	1	4	16	481000	-0.5	2	340	100	-20	-10	0.1134	0.2145	0.0779	3.4227	615623	4220503
zQC260215	67.82	3	9	-1	5	16	490000	-0.5	2	250	100	-20	10	0.1323	0.2002	0.0573	3.6366	615623	4220502
zQC260216	60.01	-2	3	-1	3	11	500000	-0.5	2	310	100	-20	10	0.1134	0.143	0.071	2.781	615624	4220501
zQC260217	66.38	4	8	1	5	36	498000	-0.5	2	410	200	-20	10	0.1701	0.3431	0.094	4.9202	615625	4220500
zQC260218	55.90	-2	3	1	2	10	475000	-0.5	1	240	100	-20	-10	0.1323	0.143	0.055	2.3531	615625	4220500
zQC260219	78.50	3	7	1	3	23	485000	-0.5	2	360	100	-20	-10	0.1134	0.2573	0.0825	4.4923	615626	4220499
zQC260220	79.73	7	17	2	12	55	441000	-0.5	5	770	200	-20	-10	0.3968	0.4861	0.1765	10.696	615627	4220498
zQC260221	77.27	4	11	2	7	34	457000	-0.5	2	390	200	-20	-10	0.1512	0.386	0.0894	4.2784	615628	4220498
zQC260222	71.51	5	13	1	20	27	409000	-0.5	3	590	200	-20	10	0.5102	0.4003	0.1352	12.6213	615628	4220497
zQC260223	71.72	4	15	2	12	28	436000	-0.5	3	540	200	-20	-10	0.6424	0.386	0.1237	10.696	615629	4220496
zQC260224	70.49	3	4	1	5	8	431000	-0.5	3	230	100	-20	10	0.2456	0.2859	0.0527	12.8352	615630	4220496
AVERAGE	**70.90**	**3.75**	**8.6**	**1**	**9.5**	**23.4**	**446900**	**-0.5**	**2.9**	**407.5**	**130**	**-20**	**1**	**0.40**	**0.39**	**0.09**	**8.90**		

Table 4: *Sample results from Mammoth channel sampling (refer press release dated 7 April 2026 for original release on CaF2 results)*

SampleID	CaF_2 %	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ca (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	P (ppm)	S (ppm)	Th (ppm)	U (ppm)	Al_2O_3 %	Fe_2O_3 %	P_2O_5 %	SiO_2 %	Easting	Northing
zQC260238	26.41	3	5	2	1	5	137500	-0.5	13	110	100	-20	10	0.907	0.4861	0.0252	45.1371	617868	4223656
zQC260239	44.39	3	7	2	2	-5	240000	-0.5	11	70	100	-20	10	0.6235	0.5004	0.016	36.1525	617868	4223657
zQC260240	54.05	7	5	7	1	-5	308000	-0.5	7	90	100	-20	10	0.6802	0.4146	0.0206	29.0931	617868	4223658
zQC260241	48.29	5	8	4	1	-5	277000	-0.5	8	120	100	-20	-10	1.266	0.5004	0.0275	34.4411	617868	4223659
zQC260242	47.47	4	5	2	2	-5	265000	-0.5	10	170	100	-20	-10	0.6613	0.4861	0.039	31.6602	617868	4223660
zQC260243	47.27	3	2	2	3	-5	261000	-0.5	15	50	100	-20	-10	0.548	0.5004	0.0115	33.3715	617868	4223661
zQC260244	39.46	6	4	4	3	-5	219000	-0.5	15	90	-100	-20	10	0.907	0.4432	0.0206	38.0778	617868	4223662
zQC260245	39.05	6	7	4	4	-5	214000	-0.5	12	70	-100	-20	10	0.8125	0.5719	0.016	42.9979	617868	4223663
zQC260246	39.35	9	7	3	1	5	227000	-0.5	14	250	-100	-20	10	1.4171	0.6148	0.0573	38.9334	617868	4223664
zQC260247	36.58	10	6	3	2	12	216000	-0.5	12	250	100	-20	10	1.3982	0.8292	0.0573	38.5056	617868	4223665
zQC260248	34.42	7	10	2	1	11	199000	-0.5	13	270	-100	-20	10	1.8517	0.8578	0.0619	42.784	617868	4223666
zQC260249	32.98	4	5	1	2	-5	190000	-0.5	16	170	-100	-20	10	1.2093	0.6863	0.039	46.6346	617868	4223667
AVERAGE	**40.81**	**5.58**	**5.91**	**3**	**1.91**	**-0.58**	**229458**	**-0.5**	**12.16**	**142.5**	**16.66**	**-20**	**5**	**1.02**	**0.57**	**0.03**	**38.15**		

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Quinn Fluorspar Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information*	• *Channel samples are chip-channels, where a line is marked out and a representative sample is collected with a geological hammer from 1m intervals along the line.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *No drilling reported*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *No drill sampling reported*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *Refer press release dated 15 April 2026 and 7 April 2026 for original logging of samples presented in the Appendix.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-*	• *No sub-sampling reported*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Samples were delivered to ALS Global in Reno, NV for preparation.* • *Samples were dispatched, by the laboratory, for assay by ALS Global in Vancouver using F-ELE82 technique for fluorine content.* • *Base-metals and ME content established with ME-ICP61 technique – 4 acid digest with ICP-AES.* • *Silica content with pXRF 34 on pulverised samples* • *The laboratory adhered to internal QA/QC techniques with no discrepancies noted.* • *Samples were consistent in grade with internal visual estimates of observed mineral content and historic work, and are hence considered reasonable in the context with which they appear.* • *All fluorine is assumed to report to CaF2. CaF2 is 48.7% F. Results factor this stochiometric calculation based on F results from the laboratory.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *Refer press release dated 15 April 2026 and 7 April 2026 for original logging of samples presented in the Appendix.* • *Samples are consistent with historic sampling as reported by the Company 4 March 2026*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *Data points located in NAD83 Zone 11 and using hand-held GPS with assumed accuracy of +-5m.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *Sample spacing is indicative and not appropriate for mineral resource or reserve estimates.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *The channel sample reported in this release is not representative of mineral width. Indeed mapping, which was reviewed, showed a mineral system up to 60m wide.* • *Refer press release dated 15 April 2026 and 7 April 2026 for original of samples presented in the Appendix.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were collected under the supervision of the Competent Person, and were personally delivered to the laboratory by the Competent Person.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No audits and reviews undertaken.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *state of Nevada Mining Claims under option* • *Staked in 2025 and filed in early 2026.* • *Projects fall on Federal Land (National Forest) but are outside of the designated Wilderness Study Areas* • *The transaction terms include a 2% NSR on future production. Applicable State Royalties will apply.* • *Future work such as drilling requires permitting through the US Forest Service* • *62 new claims applied for as noted in release 16 March 2026*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *As noted in previous release dated 4 March 2026*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Principal host rocks are Paleozoic limestones and dolomites which have been altered by epithermal activity from Cenozoic volcanism and intrusions.* • *Fluorspar is in replacement/breccia deposits in limestone, epithermal veins and vein/breccias.*

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• *No drilling reported*

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *The channel sample reported was subparallel to the mineralization and taken from outcrop exposed. The width of the mineralization is up to 60m as noted in the body of the release.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *NA*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *Refer press release dated 15 April 2026 and 7 April 2026 for original diagrams and maps of samples presented in the Appendix*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration*	• *All samples collected and assayed by such methods*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	*collected by the CP are reported.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *As reported in the body of the release. Refer press release dated 15 April 2026 and 7 April 2026 for original of samples presented in the Appendix*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *As part of due diligence, the Company has completed initial sampling* • *The Company has commenced field programs with further results expected in the next 4 to 6 weeks.*